

# ASSESSMENT MUST BE RAISED

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR 1909-1910 INDICATE THERE WILL BE \$2,000,000 SHORTAGE.

## PROBLEM FOR LEGISLATORS

Missouri's Annual Expenses Less Than Half Those of City of St. Louis—Recount Is Resumed.

Jefferson City.—The few members of the general assembly left in Jefferson City during the election recount discuss the difficulties that will have to be met in providing money for appropriations for the next two years.

According to the statement of W. W. Wilder, retiring state auditor, there will be more holes to fill than there are pegs to go around. Wilder's last report shows the estimated receipts for 1909 and 1910 are \$8,782,000, while the estimated expenditures are \$11,191,822.95.

Where all of this money is to come from will have to be worked out by the appropriations committee as soon as it can be named by Speaker Speer. In working out the problem the committee will have the advice of Gov. Hadley. In his inaugural address the new governor recalled the fact that the appropriations two years ago exceeded the revenue by \$1,487,254.24, while the report of the state auditor shows that the receipts for the two years closing just as he retired from office were \$8,810,070.40.

It is probable that some of the money will be raised through an increase in assessments to be made by the state board of equalization after that body meets. The first session of the new board will be held on the third Monday in February.

### City Budget.

It is a good thing for the legislators that they have not the same budget to meet that the municipal government of St. Louis has to show annually. Naturally municipal government is much more expensive than a state government, but there are but few Missourians that know the expenses of the St. Louis government every year are greater by \$2,000,000 than the entire cost for running the Missouri governmental wheels for two years.

The annual report of Comptroller James Y. Player for the fiscal year ending April 13, 1908, shows the taxes received and distributed by St. Louis for that year alone were \$10,548,763.93.

But one of the reasons given for the larger budget in proportion to the number of inhabitants served is the size of salaries paid to employees. For instance, the state pays its auditor and treasurer only \$2000 annually, while the treasurer and comptroller of St. Louis get \$5000 each, and the city auditor \$4000.

### GMELICH IS 160 AHEAD.

Recount, Complete in 15 Wards, Gives Republican This Net Gain.

St. Louis, Mo.—The joint investigating committee of the legislature resumed the recount of the vote on Lieutenant-governor Friday at 9 a. m., with the Sixteenth ward, Gmelich having at that time a lead of 160 over Painter, his Democratic opponent. In the 15 wards completed up to that hour the Republican candidate had made a total gain of 301, and the Democratic candidate of 141.

The first serious disagreement in the committee over the recount arose in the canvass of the vote of the eighteenth precinct of the Twelfth ward and in the tenth precinct of the Fourteenth ward. The dispute relates to the legality of 183 ballots in these two precincts the initials of the judges on the backs of the ballots differing from the initials of the judges who signed the poll books. In the eighteenth precincts of the Twelfth ward, Gaty Pallen, whose initials appear on many ballots, was taken ill at noon on election day and his place supplied by another judge, duly authorized, who signed the returns.

In these two precincts the disputed ballots have been laid aside temporarily until the committee can agree as to their legality. They may not be taken up until all the other precincts have been completed. The ballots in question favor Gmelich more than Painter and if rejected will cut down the Republican's lead materially. There is no question of fraud involved, merely the technical point as to which judge, Pallen or his successor, can be said to have signed them within the meaning of the law.

## STONE ELECTED SENATOR.

Joint Session of Legislature Votes to Retain Him at Washington.

Jefferson City.—William Joel Stone was Wednesday re-elected Senator at the joint session of the senate and the house.

The vote was 91 for Stone and 84 for John C. McKinley, Republican, a strict party vote of the two houses.

Every pair in the two houses was dissolved for the occasion.

Lieut. Gov. McKinley announced the vote and "therefore declared William J. Stone elected United States senator from Missouri."

This was greeted with cheers, and Senators Humphrey and Gardner and Representative Johnson of Vermont were named as a committee to escort Stone to the platform.

By 11 o'clock the house of representatives was well filled with visitors. Although the crowd was not near as large as when Gov. Hadley was inaugurated, as many women were on hand. The women crowded the galleries reserved for members, and chairs were placed among the seats of the members.

Mrs. Stone, wife of Senator Stone; Mrs. Kimbrough Stone, daughter-in-law of the senator, and his daughter, Miss Mabel, occupied seats in the balcony.

During the morning Kimbrough Stone and the senator's secretary, W. R. Hollister, were among the members to see that none of them were absent.

Shortly before the two houses met in separate sessions the Democrats of both bodies held a caucus to count noses. Every Democrat was accounted for.

Senator Stone was so sure there would be no break in the Democratic forces that he did not ask Representative Allen of Kansas City to make the trip to Jefferson City to vote.

The house met at 11:30, and shortly afterward received a resolution from the senate asking for a joint session. To this the house agreed. A call of the roll showed Allen was the only absentee.

The harmonious proceedings were in entire accord with what has been claimed by the Stone forces since the members began assembling at the capitol.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Senator Ma lang of Jasper county has discovered that the initiative feature of the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution adopted at the last election fixes no minimum for initiating legislation. That section of the amendment reads a maximum of \$ per cent to the voters, properly distributed, is all that is required to compel the legislature to submit any matter to the people for their adoption or rejection. No minimum is fixed, and it is held that twelve signatures to a petition, each one living in a different congressional district, would be sufficient to initiate legislation.

### K. of P. Wants New Law.

Two more entries are in the lobby book kept by the Secretary of State. Tuesday morning Jno. H. Holmes of St. Louis, and Ben W. Dalzell, representatives of the Knights of Pythias, registered as Nos. 3 and 10. They set forth their business here with the lawmakers as being to get an amendment to the fraternal laws under which the order may do fraternal insurance business.

### Rules Committee Comes First.

Immediately after the Lieutenant-governorship count is finished, Speaker Speer will name the committee on rules. This committee will change the present rules in order to increase the membership of several committees from 11 to 15, among them being the judiciary committee. After the rules are changed the speaker will announce the other committees.

### Souvenir For Gov. Hadley.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The brass castings from which the seventeen shells were fired at the gubernatorial salute on the occasion of the Hadley inaugural have been made into a pitcher and presented to Gov. Hadley as a souvenir. This was the conception of Adjt. Gen. Rumbold, who had the pitcher made. Gov. Hadley appreciates the gift very much.

### More Aids for Hadley.

Governor Hadley has announced the following additional appointments as aids on his staff, with the rank of colonel: Otto Stifel, St. Louis; G. W. Dahlgren, St. Louis; Charles A. Houts, Webster Groves; Christian Wolf, Clayton; Harry Mitchell, Nevada; Charles D. Buffum, Louisiana.

### Joint Session Is Held.

Although both branches of the assembly met Monday afternoon and a joint session was held, no business was transacted save to make the records show the presence of a quorum, something that could not have been established by roll calls.

# PRESIDENT SENDS STRONG MESSAGE

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS OF THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

## URGES NEEDED LEGISLATION

Document in a Measure Is a Defense of the Retiring Administration —Duty of the Present Generation to Its Descendants Pointed Out—Obligations of Citizenship—Urgent Need for the Development of the Country's Water Power.

Washington.—With the transmission of the report of the national conservation commission and accompanying papers, President Roosevelt also sent a message to congress. The following is a comprehensive synopsis of the document.

The president declares his entire concurrence with the statements and conclusions of the report and proceeds:

"It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest.

"The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we, neglecting for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity.

"The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people; and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, can not permanently exist save on a firm and lasting foundation of material well-being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. After every possible allowance has been made, and when every hopeful indication has been given its full weight, the facts still give reason for grave concern. It would be unworthy of our history and our intelligence, and disastrous to our future, to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to laugh them out of court. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill-considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interest is clear, that neither indifference and inertia, nor adverse private interests, shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

"The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years, and that by the middle of the present century perhaps 150,000,000 Americans, and by its end very many millions more, must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil.

"We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but that the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland-waterway navigation that will result in giving the people the benefits for which they have paid but which they have not yet received. We know now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less than one-fifth of them are being conserved, and that no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, use, and improvement of all forests still owned by the government, and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private lands.

"We know now that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$300,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through state action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

"This administration has achieved some things; it has sought, but has not been able, to achieve, others; it has doubtless made mistakes; but all it has done or attempted has been in the single, consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. We are trying to conserve what is good in our social system, and we are striving toward this end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad. Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for others. The rewards of common industry and thrift may be too small if the rewards for others, and on the whole less valuable, qualities, are made too large, and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really, from the public standpoint, undesirable, are permitted to become too large. Our aim is so far as possible to provide such conditions that there shall be equality of opportunity where there is equality of energy, fidelity and intelligence; when there is a reasonable equality of opportunity the distribution of rewards will take care of itself.

"The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the polls. Railroad rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation; and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled, and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted, because we recognized that

the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people, and that public intervention in the affairs of a public service corporation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but on the contrary to be accepted as a duty and exercised as a right by the government in the interest of all the people. The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace this great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the government during the last seven years, and all the policies now being pursued by the Government, fit in as parts of a consistent whole.

"The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the right to private gain, and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognized the controlling fact that while the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employee is a living for himself and his family.

"We are building the Panama canal; and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public lands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal, for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward the conservation of our natural resources, and the betterment of country life, and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil, and to an education; for the civic responsibility and decency of every citizen; for prudent foresight in public matters, and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellow-men. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life; and we war sternly against wrongdoers of every grade. All these efforts are integral parts of the same attempt, the attempt to enthrone justice and righteousness, to secure freedom of opportunity to all of our citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of us above the temporary interest of any individual, class, or group.

"The nation, its government, and its resources exist, first of all, for the American citizen, whatever his creed, race, or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, provided only that he is a good citizen, recognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation.

"The obligations, and not the rights, of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged, not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how well he has done his duty as a citizen, and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of his service for the common good. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best there is in him.

"The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense. The application of common sense to common problems for the common good, under the guidance of the principles upon which this republic was based, and by virtue of which it exists, spells perpetuity for the nation, civil and industrial liberty for its citizens, and freedom of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness for the plain American for whom this nation was founded, by whom it was preserved, and through whom alone it can be perpetuated. Upon this platform—larger than any party differences, higher than class prejudice, broader than any question of profit and loss—there is room for every American who realizes that the common good stands first."

Accompanying the message are explanations and recommendations of work to be done for the future good of the country. The president says: "It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the national government and by the states in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them."

"I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

"I especially commend to congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this ultimate relation the conservation of both those natural resources must largely fail.

"The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the state, and the nation which rests upon the private ownership of forest lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The man who would handle his forest as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled."

In conclusion the president urges upon congress the desirability of maintaining a national commission on the conservation of the resources of the country. He adds: "I would also advise that an appropriation of at least \$50,000 be made to cover the expenses of the national conservation commission for necessary rent, assistance and traveling expenses. This is a very small sum. I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in as large a benefit to the whole nation."

## THE WONDERBERRY.

Mr. Luther Burbank, the plant Wizard of California, has originated a wonderful new plant which grows anywhere, in any soil or climate, and bears great quantities of luscious berries all the season. Plants are grown from seed, and it takes only three months to get them in bearing, and they may be grown and fruited all summer in the garden, or in pots during the winter. It is unquestionably the greatest Fruit Novelty ever known, and Mr. Burbank has made Mr. John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, N. Y., the introducer. He says that Mr. Childs is one of the largest, best-known, fairest and most reliable Seedsmen in America. Mr. Childs is advertising seed of the Wonderberry all over the world, and offering great inducements to Agents for taking orders for it. This berry is so fine and valuable, and so easily grown anywhere, that every body should get it at once.

### Office Boy Instincts.

Contributor—I should like to leave these poems with your editor. What is the usual procedure? I haven't done any magazine work before.

Office Boy—Well, the usual custom is to leave 'em an' call back in a day or so—and git 'em.—New York Herald.

Foreign titles come high—and a good many American heiresses have discovered that they were not worth the price.

# WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman. "I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

## SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

## ONION SEED 60 cts. a lb.

Per Salzer's catalog page 129. Largest growers of onion and vegetable seeds in the world. Big catalog free on send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 each lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth \$1.00 of any man's money. Or send 20c and we will add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn. SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

## Cabbage Plants

Frost proof. Grown in open air. Prices: 1 to 5 M. \$1.50; 6 to 9 M. \$1.25; 10 M and over, \$1.00 per M. F. O. B. Megettas, S. C. The largest Truck and Plant Farm in the world. N. H. BLITCH CO. Megettas, South Carolina